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Please find enclosed 50 cents, for which send **THE SOCIAL
DEMOCRATIC HERALD** to my address for one year.

and at the same time, the carrying of the case, and the management of the case, is to be considered, enough of the most difficult nature, is eminently satisfactory, while every business man is a constant thorn in the flesh of body politics.

The present government administrator especially has two immense departments of human need, it can certainly administer those less difficult as well. The directing of the employees in a factory is not more difficult than the proper management of a schoolroom.

If a farmer, without experience, can step into a postoffice and conduct it satisfactorily, certainly the department of agriculture would not need fail for want of a competent board of directors.

If an army of destruction can be equipped and made more efficient when under governmental direction, then certainly the same would hold good of an army of production. If not, then I suppose that we will pull our assets from the Philippines and turn the job of subduing them over to the Standard Oil company.

Industrial Democracy is not only necessary to justice and equality of opportunity. It is necessary to economy in production. The lesson of the bundle of seven sticks is good for all times and ages. We will pull the load more easily if we will pull the same way on the rope. More than half the world's work, as now performed, is useless. The need for its doing would disappear were a rational organization effected.

Is it according to good business principles that ten milk wagons should rattle along a street from house to house, delivering milk to their wagons, horses and harness, and wearing out the lives of the drivers, when one wagon, team and driver would serve the citizens as well?

Go into any town or city and note the number of stores. There are ten times as many people subsisting by trade as there should be.

Go into any city we have about seventy-five different places at which provisions are being sold. The rent on all these must be paid every day and tacked on to the price of the goods sold. Besides different delivery wagons go out from these numerous different places, sell mail, hurry scurry, back and forth, across each other's tracks.

Go into any city and note the number of stores. There is practically a duplicate of the others.

What would you think of a merchant who maintained ten counters and ten clerks, selling one kind of goods, when one counter and one clerk could serve all his customers as well? Certainly all his customers would be foolish and incompetent, but surely he would be as wise as are the citizens of our little city, which maintain ten or a dozen dry goods or boot and shoe stores, seventy-five provision houses and ten milk supplying outfits, where one of each would serve the citizens as well as the proper organization effected.

All these different stores are none the less a burden on society, because they are owned and operated by private interest. Every dollar that goes to their support is a dollar that is not used for the benefit of the citizen just as effectually as it would be were it first paid in over the counter of the city treasurer's office.

There is as much reason why we should have seventy-five different postoffices, with mail carriers going out from each, as there is every conceivable direction, as there is why we should have all these different stores.

There is as much reason why the city government should own the street railway and operate it free for the conveyance of people as there is why it should construct and maintain the streets and sidewalks for their free use.

We are all agreed that it is desirable that the government postoffice and free school system should be maintained, to the end that the cost of education of the people of information should not be increased by any element of private profit. But is there not as much reason why shoes and clothing should be easy of procurement as well? Do you consider it of more importance that the people of the land should be able to get education than they they should be able of something to eat and wear, or of a house in which to live?

If an invention of machinery that results in making the necessities of life procurable with a less expenditure of energy and work, does not have a curative effect on society that has the same effect must be a good thing also.

Our Republican friends claim that the McKinley administration has been a great blessing, because it has made more work and many unthinking working people accept it as a truth. But a man's reflection will convince, any wand mind that if that which makes more work is a blessing, than a devastating fire or a cyclone must be a blessing, and then the invention and manufacture of labor saving machinery must be a curse.

What labor really wants is not more work, but a greater per cent. of the value which their labor is producing. They are rapidly awakening to the fact that there is not a valid reason that have it all, and they are in Socialism as opportunity of getting it.

Capital produces no wealth and should have none. Were John D. Rockefeller to take every dollar of the capital he now possesses into an uninhabited island, or one where no one worked, he might stay there a hundred years, but could not add one penny to his holdings.

There can be but 100 per cent. of anything. If capital takes more, labor must take less. Yet our Republican friends tell us that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

But the objection urged that were an industrial democracy established, that all incentive to individual effort would be gone. That what we would have would be a kind of a lazy peace. This objection is the one most popular with the people at the present time, though containing no basis of fact whatever within it. We should always remember that there can be no such thing as a valid objection to a true method

They have separated the individual from the masses and have become interested in a public enemy. There is a danger in these matters, however, and it is indeed in these matters, that we are seeing the beginning of a new era. It is the belief that they manifest any interest in politics.

While J. P. Morgan and associated syndicates hold a monopoly in the field of industry, incentives to industry, on the part of the masses, will be less and less. The masses will be less and less, until they are entirely dead; then progress will be at an end. The same conditions will prevail in the field of industry during their reign, as prevailed in the field of religion during the reign of the priesthood; and in the political field during the time when all political power was monopolized by the clergy and royal families.

The chief lesson to be learned from the history of the past is that mankind has nothing to fear from freedom. It is the water in the pond above the dam that becomes stagnant and that generates the germs of disease. Explosions can result from a fire that is never doused. But, as this is the stumbling block over which the good persons fall, and there give up the further pursuit of the social ideal, let us approach it from some other points of view.

Students of nature find it advantageous to separate the material found in the river bed they enter for investigation, into divisions. For instance, if they were going to study the phenomena of organic life, they would separate all the material found in that field as follows: Those that swim; those that fly; those that walk.

Or, were they going to study the phenomena of light, they might divide it up so that all light that comes streaming into this otherwise dark world is reflected by either the sun, moon or stars.

Let us then in the same way classify and study the incentives that excite human beings to effort. Then we shall see that they will be affected by socialism. Three of the strongest incentives operating at the present time are hunger, cold and the desire for honor or the approval of society.

Hunger was doubtless the first and lowest incentive that ever excited human beings to effort. Its power is plainly visible in the whole bed of organic life. We have not yet seen any man with power as an incentive when the profit system shall have been abolished, and all property shall have become common, as contemplated under Socialism?

Under present conditions, a tramp comes out of work and hungry and asks for his needs, and the child of the rich has his appetite satisfied whether it works or not. This places society at present between two classes of parasites; both of which must disappear with the advent of Socialism. The incentive for the work under Socialism, for the government stands ready to employ all who make application. There could be no rich, for the profit system will have been abolished and the state the only benefactor. Hence, as an incentive to individual effort, there will be nothing to be gained, but its power will have been multiplied many times.

But what do we find in our second division? Will cold have not any of its power as an incentive under Socialism? And cold, I mean protection from the elements. Under the present system, the tramp not only begs something to eat, but also something to wear. The child of the rich has its clothes furnished by the labor of others. Many find it cheaper to move than to pay rent, and many wear their clothing from competing merchants. Under Socialism, there will be a thousand and one ways for getting protection and plenty to eat under the system that will disappear when there is but one grower, storekeeper and landlord.

But, of all the incentives that ever excited human beings to effort, honor is the one that makes the most powerful. What incentive is there for a man to undertake what is so great that men will not undertake and do for the sake of honor, for the sake of bringing to themselves the favorable mention of their fellows. Go into the schoolroom. What is it that makes the children endeavor to get to the top of the class? Go into the field of battle? What is it that induces a man to get up in front of a cannon which means almost sure death? Certainly it isn't the salary of thirteen dollars a month.

What makes Edison go on working day after day, as if poverty was at his heels? He has millions of money and is not at all fond of ostentation. What makes the man who has accumulated a million dollars, want another? Certainly not because his needs require it. The additional million is only an additive reward. The answer to all this is plain. The child in school, the soldier on the field of battle, the inventor in his laboratory, the millionaire, are all, in their class, seeking the favorable mention of their fellows, that comes only as a reward of special achievement in whatever capacity they are about being expended.

The idea that economic dependence is necessary to the highest individual effort, is a mischievous and base falsehood. Those persons who have accomplished the most for humanity, those who have studied the most and told us whatever they know about the universe within and around us, Darwin, Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Ruskin, the Duke of Argyll, and Haeckel, were all their lives beyond the reach of economic want. Look over the entire roster of these names that must live as long as truth, and be lauded more as truth shall conquer falsehood, and deduct therefrom a list of those who were financiers. Your list, when completed, will contain not one single name.

Favors Killing 'Em Off.

H. H. Powers, professor of sociology at Cornell university, started his class in political principles by the following statement:

"I am strongly in favor of killing off the weak in society for the benefit of the strong. A child learning his letters ought to see the detriment to society in letting the unfit propagate their kind. Kill off the feeble minded and those who are a

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"I believe the time will come when society will see the benefit of exterminating the weak by artificial means. To be sure, under the present regime it is impracticable, for who is to judge the weak and the fit from the strong and the unfit?"

The question of these remarks was a

...the woman with a con-
science. The nurse offered her
woman and subsidies to come her to
activity. Still she was clearly in a pre-
cognitive state.

"The President, her youngest son,
"You've taxed her resources in trying to
reduce over-circulation."

Said Farmer, her eldest son: "You've
checked her circulation."

Said Waga, her second son: "Your gold
cure has created an unnatural craving
for stimulants."

Said Dr. Liberty: "Remove those res-
trictions that are choking her and let
Nature make her well." But no one was
so ignorant as to permit such a thing as
that.—Bolton Hall.

Wages are Lower.

Statistics of farm labor and the wages
paid in the several states and territories
have been prepared by the agricultural
department.

A greater number of persons are
directly engaged in some form of agricul-
ture than in any other branch of labor.
There were 22,738,661 persons ten years
of age and over having a regular occupa-
tion in the United States in 1890, of
whom 8,398,634, or 36.9 per cent., were
engaged in agriculture; of these 3,004,031
were agricultural laborers, the class
whose wages are the subject of this re-
port.

Agricultural laborers—that is, those
who work for hire—are a decreasing ele-
ment as compared with the entire farm
labor of the United States. In 1870 they
constituted 48.9 per cent., or nearly one-
half of the agricultural workers; in 1880,
43.6 per cent., and in 1890, 36.9 per cent.,
or a little more than one-third.

In the United States as a whole wages
by the month, by the year, or season,
both with and without board, had their
maximum in 1886 and their minimum in
1879.

A Sailor's Letter.

The Coast Seamen's Journal prints the
following letter from a sailor on the
lakes:

"All you non-union sailors, come listen
now to me. Just think of your condi-
tion, and what it ought to be. We ask for
your assistance, the further to expand—
come in and join the Union—we offer you
our aid."

"You surely are not satisfied to bear
the name of scab. No! rather be a
beggarmen and wear a beggar's tab—beg-
ging for a penny on the corner of the
street—than be denied the privilege with
union men to meet."

"Some non-union's doing on the
lakes and on the sea making brothers of
all sailors, as they surely ought to be.
We have no nationality, don't interfere
with creed—we ask you to be union men
and prove it by your deed."

"In making this appeal to you we hope
you will attend, and in the time of trou-
ble you will have a friend. If
sickness comes upon you, or you will
take care, and you'll have the band of
fellowship extended everywhere."

Where.
No. 214

Washington Gladden on Anarchism.

It is a timely and lucid differentiation
between Anarchism and Socialism which
Dr. Washington Gladden, one of the
deepest and broadest thinkers of our
time, draws in the current issue of the
Outlook. The distinction is so plainly
obvious to anyone who takes the trouble
to make even a superficial examination
of these two philosophies of society as
to require little comment. It is not, un-
fortunately, the great mass of people do
not examine these questions for them-
selves and are awayed and influenced by
all sorts of erroneous notions.

"No sir," said an indignant citizen
who wished to attend a lecture by an
eminent literary man, "I will not listen
to that man, he is an Anarchist and
Socialist." He might as well have said,
"He is a Protestant and a Catholic."
The Anarchist and the Socialist dwell at
opposite poles of social theory. The An-
archist regards government as the source
of all our social mischiefs and proposes
to abolish it. The Socialist regards gov-
ernment as the one institution which
ought to be extended until it shall cover
almost the entire area of human life.

In this paragraph from Dr. Gladden's
article in the Outlook, "I will not listen
to that man, he is an Anarchist and
Socialist," there is a great deal of sense
in strong relief where the most su-
perficial thinker may contemplate it with
profit. Notwithstanding this antagonistic
attitude of the one social theory toward
the other, of Anarchism and Anarchism
are constantly jumbled together as if they
were two names of the same thing.—
Record Herald.

Anarchy in High Places.

In the general search that is going on
for Anarchists and those who incite to
violence, some of the Pennsylvania pa-
pers remark that the kind of government
which is being sought for in Philadelphia
have been having lately would come under
such head, and would afford an instance
where the question of rooting out the
breeders of anarchy and expelling them
from the country would apply. The
Philadelphia North American classifies
the following persons, for instance, as
"breeders of anarchy":

"The members of a legislature that
openly sold a United States senatorship
to a man who escaped conviction of the
crime of misappropriating public money
by pleading the statute of limitations—a
legislature whose general scorn for com-
mon honesty gave it a disgraceful emi-
nence even in a state accustomed to
corrupt legislatures."

"A governor who became the accom-
plice of a band of politicians and specu-
lators and conferred on them by his of-
ficial signature the legal privilege of steal-
ing the streets of the state's cities."

"An attorney general who made one of
a band of rascals that tried, with the
legislature's help, to steal the coal lands
of the state."

"A justice of a Supreme court, appoint-
ed by the governor whose former law
partner he was, and who secretly re-
vealed to that governor in advance how

Anarchy in High Places

In the general search that is going on for Anarchists and those who incite to violence, some of the Pennsylvania papers remark that the kind of government that Pennsylvania and Philadelphia have been striving to build some day is none such here, and could not be an instance where the question of roosting and the breeders of anarchy and expelling them from the country would apply. The Philadelphia North American classifies the following persons, for instance as "breeders of anarchy":

"Those of a legislature that openly sold a United States senatorship to a man who escaped conviction of the crime of misappropriating public money by pleading the statute of limitations—a legislature whose general scorn for common honesty gave it a disgraceful emasculation—a state accustomed to corrupt legislatures."

"A governor who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators and conferred on them by his official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the state's cities."

"An attorney general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the state."

"A justice of a Supreme court, appointed by the governor whose former law partner he was, and who secretly reaped the harvest that governor in advance bowed justice would yield to him, in which the governor was politically interested."

"The mayor of a great city who turned blackmailer in the effort to protect himself from newspaper criticism, who habitually jobs in contracts, gives away concessions, and is ready to make his confederates, convives at the expense of the legal and profitable honest of view, and thus being a hindrance when he enters

[illegible]

OVERPRODUCTION

There lived in the land American
A bustling, bustling workin' man
He worked, but not for life and health
He worked for the fun of handin' wealth
To fellows who showed no appreciation
And gave him scorn and degradation
When he had heaped their marts with
Wheat
They hardly allowed him a crust to eat
Of the crumbs rare he did prepare
He got only shreds and patches to wear
And when this bustling American died
He had not a shroud to cover his hide
Not a casket in which to lay his corpse
And point their vards at his epitaph
"Here lies a most hilarious joke
The man who made all and lived dead-
breaks.
Yes, lived in rags and died of starvation
Because he filled his good opinion nation
With too much food and clothes!
That was the cause of his woes!
He made so much; yea, made so much
That plenty put in, in peacetime strife
And went without food and shelter and
shoes
Because he made more than many could
use!"

And guys so wise, with glass on eye,
Who had proven by figures that never lie
That the use of the dollar was wise
Had so many pairs of old gloves apiece
And grab galere and glorious raiment
And built in banks that were ready of
ready
And guys so wise, they wondered why,
As they faced such giant and cocked one
eye

The eternal fool should go and die
And try to prove that Auguste He!
Remember the oppressors denials laugh
And wink their ears at the epitaph.

Rosa

"Only the whole nerve
 path in me
 and one
 and making
 pain of social
 social conditions
 for her big
 for her little
 She was
 discomfited
 She would
 pretenses that
 all over.
 It is bad enough
 hearts and it does harm
 of their
 every both and
 and find you might
 haughtiness before you were
 felon.
 Nervous subjects in women
 actually believe in them
 it is a constant loss. The
 accompanies health and
 And here comes in the question
 society.
 As fast as social conditions
 that it does not hurt
 to feel our brothers' lives,
 too vain to do anything
 social consciousness since
 within us, and that our hearts
 helpful activity.
 Social consciousness means
 ally with social development.
 to check by the existence
 of the moral conscience
 that development can be
 improve social conditions
 even faster, the heart of humanity
 panda.
 Meanwhile the way lies
 thing.
 To stimulate the social sense
 by descriptive art, and literature
 line more and more I was
 in the range of average thought-
 ing. (This is better done with
 fact in our present time.) There
 enough pain to stimulate
 tion to be indicated while the
 felt.
 To "go dumpling" may hurt
 barbed, but does not materially
 the cement house problem.
 But to approach the subject
 with a sudden exhibit of emotion
 —to show the connection between
 house as it is and that misery
 to show as clearly the connection
 the improvement of his house
 the movement of the masses to
 full light of publicity, all this
 a legitimate method of working up
 consciousness.
 If we work with Nature we have
 Laws of the Universe to push with."

Rich. By J. B. Buchanan
 Rev. C. W. Buchanan

genius in that line. The man that is
 the verge of want is ever on the border
 land of slavery. If the workingman
 were called for his person he might be
 pounds. There are rich men who are
 caused of being parsimonious, while
 they simply are controlled by habits of
 life which taught them to be economical.
 Many of our rich men have overes-
 timated the power of money. They
 point in money, but the best things
 not been given through money. I know
 a very rich man, worth his millions,
 has lived severely for himself, and when
 he dies he will be forgotten and his name
 will hardly be known in a decade hence.
 There are millionaires who would give
 every dollar they have for the standing of
 Lincoln. McKinley David Livingstone,
 but they cannot purchase standing that is
 immortal with money.
 A former president of a great railway
 corporation was a type of a rich man,
 but not of the man that was rich. When
 asked: What will the public think of
 greed and your selfishness?" he said:
 "The public be d—d."
 It is the avaricious and vulgarity of
 wealth that make the intelligent work-
 men the hater of the rich.
 Think of a silly poor wife of a coun-
 try that the other day giving a fine dress
 in honor of a poodle dog whilst she
 five blocks of her were sad-eyed and
 starved women who worked in sweat
 shops for a living.
 I know a wealthy man that will
 personal him to speak or walk
 the street. He is at the head of a
 mercantile establishment. He says
 that every storekeeper and merchant
 his great establishments have the
 of the slave driver of the past.
 We must recognize the fact that
 must really be a military class of
 business-men that all employees be mil-
 litary and energetic. But for now we
 make a rule that the girl that he forces
 to work for \$4 a week, and board and
 clothes herself, shall stand all day with
 no ray opportunity to rest, unless at
 the employer's beck and the employer
 a devil.

grabby I will sell said vagrant Boy Lewis
 into servitude for the period of six
 months. Said sale I will make at my
 front door of the courthouse. Friday
 the 10th Monday, said day being court
 four day for said county, at 9 o'clock
 a.m. said sale will be for cash to the
 highest bidder.

J. B. BUCHANAN, S. & C.

The law under which the man was
 made was passed in 1786, and was
 stopping gambling as much as was
 The sale of Lewis was typical of
 the country courts, where a judge
 auctioneer, a man from the town
 on the old courthouse steps.
 "Gentlemen," he cried, "come and
 hear! I'm a-goin' to do something
 many of you have never seen. I've got
 some of you have bought. I'm a-goin'
 do something day giving the best of
 six years. I'm a-goin' to sell a boy
 As I just said a minute ago, I have
 seen one sold in thirty-six years. A
 plenty of it before the war.
 Now, gentlemen, by order of the
 county court, I'm a-goin' to sell
 Lewis of color to a military class of
 bidder for a term of nine years.
 told by the sheriff that they were

Snobbery of the Rich.

Rich. By J. J.
Rev. C. W. Briggs

genius in that line. The man that is the poorest of us is over the whole land of slavery. If the world were to care for his pennies he might be a millionaire. There are rich men who are cursed of being parsimonious, when they simply are controlled by habits of selfishness. They have been so accustomed to being rich that they have estimated the power of money. They have power in money, but the best things are not been given through money. I know a very rich man, worth his millions, that has great severity for himself and when he dies he will be forgotten and his name will hardly be known in a decade hence. There are millionaires who would give every dollar they have for the branding of Lincoln. McKinley or David Livingstone, but they cannot purchase standing that is unequalled with money.

A former president of a great railway corporation was a type of a rich man, but not of the man that was rich. Was asked: "What will the public think of your greed and your selfishness?" and said—

"The public be d—d—d."

It is the arrogance and vulgarly wealth that make the intelligent workmen hate the hire of the rich.

Think of a silly fool wife of a capitalist that has been giving a good dinner in honor of a poor day, and then she has five blocks of her door was closed and the starved women who worked in the shops for a living.

I know a wealthy man that was perched his ranchman to speak on the street. He is at the head of a mercantile establishment. He said that every Scroogebur and his kind his great establishment have the heart of the slave driver of the man.

We must remember the fact that must really be a military government, in which that all employers are not evil and energetic. But for any man make a rule that the girl that he has to work for 44 a week, and board and clothes and food, stand all day without any opportunity to rest, and the employer a few and the employer a devil.

Washington Gladden on Anarchism.

It is a timely and lucid differentiation between Anarchism and Socialism which Dr. Washington Gladden, one of the deepest and broadest thinkers of our time, draws in the current issue of the Outlook. One distinction is so plainly obvious to any one who knows the two theories to make even a superficial examination of these two philosophies of society as to require no elaboration, but unfortunately the great mass of people do not examine these questions for themselves, and are swayed and influenced by all sorts of propaganda.

"No, sir," said an indignant citizen when invited to attend a lecture by an eminent literary man. "I will not listen to that man; he is an Anarchist and a Socialist. He might as well have said, 'I am a Protestant and a Catholic.'" The Anarchist is a Socialist, but the Socialist is not an Anarchist.

The Anarchist regards government as an opposite pole of social theory. The Anarchist regards government as the source of all our social mischiefs and proposes to abolish it; the Socialist regards government as the one institution which ought to be extended until it shall cover almost the whole of our human life.

In this paragraph from Dr. Gladden's article in the Outlook the vast chasm between Anarchy and Socialism is brought out in strong relief where the most superficial thinker may contemplate it with profit. Notwithstanding this antagonistic attitude of the two social theories toward the other, Socialism and Anarchism are constantly jumbled together as if they were two names of the same thing.—Record Herald.

Anarchy in High Places

In the general search that is going on for Anarchists and those who incite to violence, some of the Pennsylvania papers remark that the kind of government that Pennsylvania and Philadelphia have been striving to build some day is not such here, and could not be in an instance where the question of roosting and the breeders of anarchy and expelling them from the country would apply. The Philadelphia North American classifies the following persons, for instance as "breeders of anarchy":

"Those of a legislature that openly sold a United States senatorship to a man who escaped conviction of the crime of misappropriating public money by pleading the statute of limitations—a legislature whose general scorn for common honesty gave it a disgraceful emasculation—a state accustomed to corrupt legislatures."

"A governor who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators and conferred on them by his official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the state's cities."

"An attorney general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the state."

"A justice of a Supreme court, appointed by the governor whose former law partner he was, and who secretly reaped the harvest that governor in advance bowed justice would yield to him, in which the governor was politically interested."

"The mayor of a great city who turned blackmailer in the effort to protect himself from newspaper criticism, who habitually jobs in contracts, gives away concessions, and is ready to make his confederates, convives at the expense of the legal and profitable honest of view, and thus being a hindrance when he enters

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"A governor who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators and conferred on them by his official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the state's cities."

"An attorney general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the state."

"A justice of a Supreme court, appointed by the governor whose former law partner he was, and who secretly reaped the harvest that governors in advance bowed justice would not in cases in which the governor was politically interested."

"The mayor of a great city who turned blackmailer in the effort to protect himself from newspaper criticism, who habitually jobs in contracts, gives away concessions, and is ready to make his confederates, convives at the expense of the legal and profitable gens of vice, and thus being a hindrance when he attempts

BRANCHES.

SECTION.

Section	4		35		23		6		10		29		12		9		17		16		11		21		25		28		1		19		24		43		Shelby Branch		TOTAL	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1	18		1	7	6		19		2	8	x		7	2	15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		284	17
2	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		23	1	7		11		14		7		21		240	11
3	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		241	10
4	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
5	18		x		6		19			10	x		7	2	15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		249	2
6	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		241	10
7	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
8	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
9	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		230	21
10	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
11	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
12	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
13	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		6	1	21	239	22	
14	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
15	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
16	18	18	8		6		19			10	x		9		13	2	15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21	193	58	
17	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
18	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21	220	31	
19	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
20	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
21	18		x		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
22	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
23	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		21		7		11		14		7		21		251	
24	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
25	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21	241	10	
26	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		6	1	21	250	1	
27	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
28	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
29	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
30	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21	241	10	
31	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21	241	10	
32	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	
33	18		8		6		19			10	x		9		15		15		10		35		9		5		24		7		11		14		7		21		251	